McGINN & GIBB, PLLC
A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, COPYRIGHTS, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW
8321 OLD COURTHOUSE RD, SUITE 200
VIENNA, VIRGINIA 22182-3817
TELEPHONE (703) 761-4100
FACSIMILE (703) 761-2375

APPLICATION
FOR
UNITED STATES
LETTERS PATENT

APPLICANT: Yukie Miyamoto

FOR: DOWNLINK POWER CONTROL METHOD
AND CDMA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
INCORPORATING THE CONTROL METHOD

DOCKET NO.: NE-1038-US/KM

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Downlink Power Control Method and CDMA Communication System Incorporating the Control Method

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to CDMA (code division multiple access) communication systems, and more specifically to a downlink power control method and a system using the same.

Description of the Related Art

A transmit power control scheme for downlink (base-to-mobile) channels of CDMA communication systems is described in "3GPP RAN (3rd Generation Partnership Project Radio Access Network) 25.214 v1.3.1". According to this document, each mobile station constantly monitors its downlink channel and determines its signal-to-interference ratio (SIR). The mobile station compares the SIR value with a prescribed target value and transmits a TPC (transmit power control) command signal through an uplink channel, requesting the base station to increase or decrease the power level of the downlink channel. The power level of a downlink channel is varied by a predetermined incremental unit for each TPC command signal. Power control will be repeatedly performed if the base station repeatedly receives TPC command signals until the upper or lower limit of a power control range is reached. The minimum power control limit is determined in consideration of the fact that, when a power decrease takes place in a downlink channel of excellent signal quality, the signal quality at the reduced level still allows the base station to respond

Pow ctl via c/R

to a possible degradation which may subsequently occur due to a sudden movement of the mobile station. The maximum power control limit of the base station is determined by taking account of interference between mobile stations which would be caused by possible racing conditions in which they compete for power increase. The number of channels allocated to the base station is also a determining factor of the maximum limit of the control range.

However, one shortcoming of the prior art scheme is that, since power control is effected in a specified range that prevents the base station to transmit its power at a level below the minimum power control limit, those mobile stations that are located near the base station would receive power more than what they actually need for their downlink channels. As a result, useful energy resource of a base station is wasted. Another shortcoming of the prior art is that, due to the presence of the upper limit, those mobile stations that are located far off the base station would receive power less than what they actually need for their downlink channels even when the transmit power level of the base station still has a sufficient amount of allowance with respect to its maximum power control limit.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a transmit power control technique for a CDMA base station to achieve full and efficient utilization of its power resource.

According to a first aspect, the present invention provides a method of controlling the transmit power of a plurality of CDMA

downlink channels from a base station within a control range between a nominal lower limit and a nominal upper limit, comprising the steps of receiving, at the base station, a command signal from a mobile station requesting the base station to decrease the transmit power of a downlink channel, and decreasing, at the base station, the transmit power of the downlink channel if the downlink channel has a quality higher than a specified threshold value at the mobile station.

high error ? you can increase more

higher quality allows you to decrease the power

According to a second aspect, the present invention provides a method of controlling the transmit power of a plurality of CDMA downlink channels from a base station within a control range between a nominal lower limit and a nominal upper limit, comprising the steps of receiving, at the base station, a command signal from the mobile station requesting the base station to increase the transmit power of the downlink channel, and increasing the transmit power if total transmit power of the downlink channels is lower than a specified threshold value.

increase the transmit power if the total transmit power of the channels is < a spec. T/Hold

According to a third, specific aspect, the present invention provides a method of controlling the transmit power of a plurality of CDMA downlink channels from a base station within a control range between a nominal lower limit and a nominal upper limit, comprising the steps of (a) receiving, at the base station, a command signal from a mobile station requesting the base station to decrease the transmit power of a downlink channel, (b) decreasing the transmit power of the downlink channel if a hypothetically decremented value of the transmit power is higher than the nominal lower limit, (c) decreasing the transmit power of the downlink channel if the quality of the downlink channel at the mobile station is lower than a specified threshold value even when the

1 ie, place a limit on it

1) request to decrease power
2) decrease if decrement amt is higher than nominal lower limit
3)

hypothetically decremented value is lower than the nominal lower limit; and (d) setting the transmit power of the downlink channel equal to the nominal lower limit if the hypothetically decremented value is lower than the nominal lower limit and the quality of the downlink channel at the mobile station is lower than the specified threshold value, receiving, at the base station, a command signal from the mobile station requesting the base station to increase the transmit power of the downlink channel, increasing the transmit power of the downlink channel if a hypothetically incremented value of the transmit power is lower than the nominal upper limit, increasing the transmit power if total transmit power of the downlink channels is lower than a specified threshold value even when the hypothetically incremented value is greater than the nominal upper limit, and setting the transmit power equal to the nominal upper limit if the hypothetically incremented value is greater than the nominal upper limit and the total transmit power is equal to or higher than the specified threshold value.

SET Power = NOMINP lower limit if DEC. value is lower than the NOM. limit & qual of ch is lower than the specified THdd

ie, is just below the limit!

even if > upper limit!

According to a further specific aspect, the present invention provides a method of controlling the transmit power of a plurality of CDMA downlink channels from a base station within a control range between a nominal lower limit and a nominal upper limit, comprising the steps of receiving, at the base station, a command signal from a mobile station requesting the base station to decrease the transmit power of a downlink channel, decreasing the transmit power of the downlink channel if a hypothetically decremented value of the transmit power is higher than the nominal lower limit, incrementing a count value as long as the hypothetically decremented value is lower than the nominal lower

limit, setting the transmit power of the downlink channel to the nominal lower limit if the count value is smaller than a predetermined count value, and decreasing the transmit power of the downlink channel if the count value reaches the predetermined count value. if [illegible]

Frequently, they set to nominal lower limit if the count value is smaller than a predetermined count value

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be described in further detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a CDMA cell-site base station of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flowchart of the operation of the transmit power controller of Fig. 1 according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a flowchart of an interrupt routine; and

Fig. 4 is a flowchart of the operation of the transmit power controller according to a modified embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring now to Fig. 1, there is shown a CDMA (code division multiple access) cell-site base station of the present invention. The base station is comprised of a plurality of CDMA modems 14-1 through 14-N provided in number corresponding to the number of wireless channels allocated to the base station. The base station includes an antenna 10, a duplexer 11, an uplink RF amplifier 12 and a downlink RF amplifier 13, which form a common antenna system shared by all modems 14. The cell-site station is connected to a base station controller of the mobile network (not shown) via a line interface 20 that interfaces between the modems 14 and a system controller 21. A total power detector 22 is

provided to detect the total power of downlink transmissions from the base station by summing the transmit power levels of all modems.

Each CDMA modem 14 includes a down-converter 15, an uplink signal processor 16, a downlink signal processor 17, a transmit power controller 18 and an up-converter 19.

The base station operates with the antenna 10 to establish CDMA channels. Uplink spread spectrum signals from mobile stations contain control information such as SIR (signal to interference ratio) and TPC (transmit power control) codes produced by the mobile stations. The mobile-transmitted signals, detected by antenna 10, pass through the duplexer 11 to the RF amplifier 12. After the RF amplification, the signals are supplied to the down-converter 15 where the radio frequency signals are converted to IF (intermediate frequency) signals or baseband signals. The output of down-converter 15 is fed to the uplink signal processor 16, which includes a circuit for despeading the signal from a mobile station that uses the same pseudonoise code as that of the modem in the uplink direction and for detecting the transmitted SIR and TPC codes contained in the transmitted signal as well as a control signal necessary for call processing. The SIR and TPC codes detected by the signal processor 16 are supplied to the transmit power controller 18 and the call processing signal is applied to the system controller 21. The uplink traffic signal of the mobile station is supplied from the signal processor 16 to the line interface 20 and transmitted to the network.

Downlink signals from the network are respectively coupled to the modems 14 by the line interface 20. Downlink signal processor 17

processes the downlink signal by spreading it with a pseudonoise code determined by the system controller 21 to produce a downlink spread spectrum signal. The power level of the downlink spread spectrum signal is controlled by the transmit power controller 18. The power-control signal is converted to a downlink radio frequency in an up-converter 19, power-amplified by the RF amplifier 13 and transmitted from the antenna 10.

As will be described in detail, the transmit power controller 18 determines the transmit power of the modem based on the SIR (signal to interference ratio) and TPC (transmit power control) values from the uplink signal processor 16 and the current total power level of the base station supplied from the total power detector 22.

In a first embodiment of the present invention, the transmit power controller 18 operates according to the flowchart of Fig. 2.

TPC = transmit power control

When SIR and TPC codes of a given mobile station are detected and supplied from the uplink signal processor 16, the operation of the controller 18 begins with decision step 31 to check to see if TPC is a "0" or a "1".

If TPC = 0, it is determined that the downlink channel of the given mobile station is of excellent quality, requesting that the power level of that channel be decremented, and flow proceeds to decision step 32. In this step, the transmit power controller 18 calculates the difference in decibel (dB) between the current base-station power level P_{TX} and a stepsize power value P_{STP} and determines whether the difference is equal to or greater than the minimum power level P_{MIN} of the controllable

range of the base station. If the decision at step 32 is affirmative, flow proceeds to step 33 to decrement the power level P_{TX} by the stepsize value P_{STP} and returns to the starting point of the routine. If the decision at step 32 is negative, flow proceeds to step 34 to compare the SIR value with a predetermined threshold value T_{SIR}. Signal to interference ratio

loss Then new power level!

If SIR $\geq T_{SIR}$, it is determined that despite the fact that the downlink channel of the given mobile station is of excellent quality the transmit power of the base station cannot be lowered below the minimum level P_{MIN}. In other words, the downlink channel still has an excellent quality to tolerate a reduction of power. If this is the case, flow proceeds from step 34 to step 33 to decrement the current transmit power level P_{TX} by the stepsize value P_{STP}. Not Much More!

Power SIR

If SIR < T_{SIR}, it is determined that a power reduction of the downlink channel would cause a quality degradation. In this case, flow proceeds to step 35 to set the current power level P_{TX} equal to the minimum level P_{MIN}, and returns to the starting point of the routine.

TPC=1 poor, increment.

TPC=0 good decrement

max loss

If TPC = 1 (step 31), it is determined that the downlink channel of the given mobile station is of poor quality, requesting that the power level of that channel be incremented. In this case, flow proceeds to decision step 36, where the transmit power controller 18 calculates a sum (dB) of the current base-station power level P_{TX} and the stepsize value P_{STP} and determines whether the calculated sum is equal to or smaller than the maximum power level P_{MAX} of the controllable power range of the base station.

If the decision at step 36 is affirmative, flow proceeds to step 37 to

determine if the current transmit power level P_{TX} is lower than the minimum power level P_{MIN}. Such a lower-than-minimum situation can occur if the controller 18 has previously executed step 33 following an affirmative decision at step 34. If this is the case, the controller 18 proceeds from step 37 to step 38 to calculate a sum of minimum power level P_{MIN} and the stepsize value P_{STP} and set the current power level P_{TX} equal to the sum $P_{MIN} + P_{STP}$, and returns to the starting point of the routine.

If the decision at step 37 reveals that a higher-than-minimum situation exists, flow proceeds to step 39 to increment the power level P_{TX} by the stepsize value P_{STP} and then returns to the starting point of the routine.

If the decision at step 36 is negative, the controller 18 compare the output signal from the total power detector 22 with a threshold value T_{TOTAL} (step 40). If the current total power P_{TOTAL} is equal to or lower than the threshold value T_{TOTAL}, it is determined that the base station has a sufficient amount of margin to increase the power level of the downlink channel without causing interference with other mobile stations. If this is the case, the controller 18 proceeds to step 39 to increment the current power level P_{TX} by the stepsize value P_{STP}.

If the decision at step 40 is negative, flow proceeds to step 41 to set the current power level equal to the maximum power level P_{MAX} and returns to the starting point of the routine.

While mention has been made of an embodiment in which the incremental stepsize is of constant value, the present invention could

equally be as well applied to an embodiment in which the stepsize is adaptively controlled in an interrupt routine as shown in Fig. 3.

1 = going increase power phase!

In Fig. 3, the interrupt routine begins with initialization step 51 in which the controller 18 sets a count value C to 0, and determines, at step 52, if the TPC value of a downlink channel is "1", requesting the base station to increase its power level. If so, the controller 18 proceeds to step 53 to check to see if the current power level P_{TX} of the downlink channel is lower than a threshold level P_A. If P_{TX} is smaller than P_A, the controller 18 proceeds to step 54 to increment the count value C by one and compares the count value C to a threshold value C_H at step 55. If the count value C is smaller than the threshold value C_H, steps 52 to 54 are repeated until the count value C exceeds the threshold value C_H. If such a lower-than-threshold ($P_{TX} < P_A$) condition continues for an interval corresponding to the threshold value C_H, the controller 18 proceeds from step 55 to step 56 to increment the stepsize value P_{STP} by P_B, where $P_{TX} \le P_B \le P_A$. Following step 56, the transmit power controller 18 returns to the main routine. If the decision at steps 52 and 53 is negative, the controller 18 returns the main routine without altering the stepsize P_{STP}.

increment the step size!

A modified control algorithm of the transmit power controller 18 is shown in Fig. 4 in which parts corresponding in significance to those of Fig. 2 are marked with the same numerals as those used in Fig. 2. According to this modification, the SIR signal is not used. Instead, a count value K is employed to represent the length of time in which the decremented power level is lower than the lower limit P_{MIN} of the power control range.

TPC=0 => decrease power level

In Fig. 4, if TPC = 0 at step 31, the downlink channel of a given mobile station is requesting the base station to decrease its power level. Transmit power controller 18 thus proceeds to step 32 to determine whether the difference between P_{TX} and P_{STP} is equal to or greater than the minimum power level P_{MIN} of the base-station power control range. If the decision at step 32 is affirmative, flow proceeds to step 61 to set a count value K to 0 and decrements the power level P_{TX} by the stepsize value P_{STP} (step 33) and returns to the starting point of the routine.

0 => good cond, so can decrease power; is P-Pdecr greater than a floor? if so, set count to 0 & decrement by stepsize; if falls below floor, set K+1 & compare to K thresh - K rep length of time Ptx-Pstp<Pmin continues; if K<TK, set current value of Ptx to Pmin

If the decision at step 32 is negative, the count value K is incremented by one (step 62) and compared to a threshold value T_K (step 63). Thus, the count value K represents the length of time that a situation $P_{TX} - P_{STP} < P_{MIN}$ continues. If $K = T_K$, the count value K is reset to 0 (step 61) and step 33 is executed by decreasing the P_{TX} value by the stepsize P_{STP}. If $K < T_K$, flow proceeds from step 63 to step 35 to set the current value P_{TX} to P_{MIN}. As a result, the power level P_{TX} will be maintained at P_{MIN} as long as the situation $P_{TX} - P_{STP} < P_{MIN}$ continues for an interval of time that corresponds to the $\boxed{\text{threshold } T_K}$.

K

Length of time Hold at PMIN

Therefore, when the decision at step 63 is affirmative, it is determined that despite the fact that the transmit power of a given downlink channel has been held at minimum P_{MIN} for an extended period of time, the quality of that given channel is still excellent to tolerate a further reduction of power. For this reason, the controller 18 proceeds to step 33 to further reduce the current transmit power level after resetting the K value to zero at step 61.

If TPC = 1 at step 31, indicating that the mobile station is

requesting a power increase, the controller 18 proceeds to step 64 to reset the count value K to zero before proceeding to decision step 36.